## EXHIBIT B

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND
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4	WANDA OVALLES, Individually * and as P.P.A., et al *
5	* VS. * JUNE 9, 2016
6	* 10:00 A.M. SONY ELECTRONICS, INC., et al *
7	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * PROVIDENCE, RI
8	, ,
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOHN J. McCONNELL, JR., DISTRICT JUDGE
10	(Motion to Compel)
11	<u>R E D A C T E D</u>
12	APPEARANCES:
13	FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: AMATO A. DeLUCA, ESQ.
14	MIRIAM WEIZENBAUM, ESQ. DeLuca & Weizenbaum, Ltd.
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25	Court Reporter: Karen M. Wischnowsky, RPR-RMR-CRR

the Court is inclined with respect to scope, the scope issue, may help inform the possession, custody or control argument.

The Defendants have narrowed the area in every one of their pleadings as to where they don't have possession, custody or control and can't break the seal on the box in Japan; and that is malfunctions, complaints and heat incidents. So we take this to mean the prior incidents of cell failures.

So, you know, their position is we don't have that, and particularly what they've -- can put that together with the -- their argument in their briefs that, you know, Look, we're Sony Electronics. We sell in U.S. and Canada. We've got U.S. and Canada data. We just don't have data from Europe or Asia. We don't have that. That's Sony Japan. We don't have it.

I mean, in fact, they've given us four incidents, many of which are not in the United States. So it's sort of puzzling as to what that means.

But in any case, with respect to possession, custody or control, where Sony Electronics has landed is, We don't have possession, custody or control of malfunctions, complaints, heat incidents.

What we would ask the Court is to hold off on deciding that broader issue of the relationship between

Sony Electronics and Sony Japan for this reason. We would ask the Court to recognize the proper scope of discovery in this case, that is, those
Sony-manufactured 18650 lithium-ion cylindrical cells back to 2005, give the Plaintiffs the opportunity to receive from the Defendants the information they do have about the recalls, about the design, the other UL reports, whatever they have, and then return to the question of possession, custody or control because that production from Sony Electronics will give us view into what information Sony Electronics had to have to respond to the recall.

And this gets into, your Honor, the --

THE COURT: Because you're assuming it will show you that that includes Sony Japan.

MS. WEIZENBAUM: I think so. And if it doesn't, then so be it; but I think it will give all of us view into much more information about the true relationship.

And that's not a heavy lift for SEL, Sony Electronics. They've complained about the burden of production and all of that. We know they've already responded to the Consumer Products Safety Commission and provided information.

And the reason we know that is because we did a Freedom of Information Act request to CPSC asking for

specifically ask for the documents withheld under exemptions 3, 4 and 5?

MS. WEIZENBAUM: Yes. You mean to CPSC?

THE COURT: Correct.

MS. WEIZENBAUM: Yes. We appealed this decision.

THE COURT: No, no. Did you subsequently within this litigation ask Sony to produce that which CPC would not produce pursuant to those three exemptions?

MS. WEIZENBAUM: I believe, yeah. So that is particularized in the second set of requests; but in fairness, it is contained within the scope of Wilson 25.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. WEIZENBAUM: But it is particularized in the second request, again, in this effort to particularize so that we can get what we need.

The other area, your Honor, that I haven't covered or there's some particular documents that the Plaintiffs are seeking in their document requests, I made reference to the incidents that Sony did -- Sony Electronics did disclose to the Plaintiffs of heat events in other countries, and the Plaintiffs are seeking the underlying documentation concerning that and haven't received it or if what SEL has produced is

all there is, haven't been told that.

Another item the Plaintiffs are seeking -- and this I think, again, speaks to just the maddening nature of this discovery process.

The Plaintiffs -- when we propounded this discovery two years ago, we had a meet-and-confer with the Defendants and then decided to commence a deposition of a person with knowledge of a whole bunch of topics and thought, you know, we're going to come at it from two ways and try to get this information while we do these meet-and-confers.

And I would note virtually all the information that was promised to us in those meet-and-confers was never provided. I mean, it just was absolutely pulling teeth, you know.

And I don't want to get in the weeds on this; but, you know, We'll give you new deposition dates. We never get deposition dates. It's just been maddening.

But one example, and it's specific in our request that's before the Court today, in the -- that 30(b)(6), we did a document request and we asked for all organizational charts because one interrogatory we had propounded was who has knowledge of the allegations and defenses.

And, again, all Sony identifies is this single

runaway hadn't been worked out. The technical term for what we now in the case referred to as thermal runaway is joule heating, J-O-U-L-E. Thermal runaway at that point was an undefined term. The objection was properly interposed when it was made, and it should stand.

Our response to that interrogatory which asked how we designed and manufactured the laptop was that we did not design and manufacture the laptop. That is a direct answer to the question that was posed.

We did go on and say there are UL reports which show design and testing, and in response to the conference that we had -- well, it was a prior agreement that we had with Miriam and the conference that we had in your chambers, we've identified further other documents which would be -- which would show something relevant to the question.

But we can't be faulted for that. We're doing what we can to provide the Court with the information that we have because, as I already indicated, we did not design, we did not manufacture this computer. We don't have those documents, the primary first-level documents.

THE COURT: You did design and manufacture, however, the battery, the cells.

MR. KELLEHER: No. No, Judge. That was also done in Japan. In our supplement, we identified the UL reports which have some design information, testing information in it. We identified PowerPoints and CPSC documents.

The PowerPoints show the evolution. Essentially what happened, Judge, in this case is that beginning in 2005 through the end of 2008, Sony implemented many changes, which we'll get to in more detail in a minute, regarding the design of their cells and the manufacturing process of their cells to work on the issue of thermal runaway.

One thing that's important to identify at the outset, Judge, is that we've never obtained any documents from anybody in Japan. All the documents that we produced to date have come from U.S. Sony Electronics employees.

THE COURT: Why are some of them in Japanese, then?

MR. KELLEHER: That's just the way it is, Judge. Some of them are in Japanese. The document referred to by Ms. Weizenbaum which is marked SEL 3733, which I can pass up to the Court, is bilingual. Would you like to take a look?

THE COURT: No. I accept your representation.

your discovery so far now if you're now suggesting that it would be expanding the scope of your response so far to include all GGG cells?

MR. KELLEHER: I'm not suggesting that you do that, Judge.

THE COURT: No, but what subset of all the G6G cell information have you limited it to to date?

MR. KELLEHER: To date, the only thing we produced, Judge, and again it's 700,000 laptops with 4.2 million cells, would be the EB model laptops. So it's G6Gs and the EB.

And it was the EA, EB, EC were substantially similar, I think, based on our prior filings; but, again, as I said, we've gotten past the laptop issue. We're down to the cells.

So in terms of scope, there's nothing before the Court which would justify any sort of extension of the scope of discovery past the relevant, then-current design of the cell.

Control is an issue which I thought based on what I read from the summary submission by the Plaintiffs, I don't think that was on the table. There were some --

THE COURT: It's still on the table. I think they're just suggesting that perhaps we defer it to see

what's produced depending on what the Court's ruling is on scope.

MR. KELLEHER: Okay. So --

THE COURT: That was my understanding.

MR. KELLEHER: Yes. Would you like me to address the issue?

THE COURT: You know, any time people agree to take things off my plate and limit it, I usually am right there with agreement. So absent your objection to that proposition by the Plaintiff, it sounds --

MR. KELLEHER: That's fine. Just one small point on the issue, though, Judge. I think

Ms. Weizenbaum indicated that we've drawn a line in terms of what we say we can't get and it's really just, you know, the accident data.

That's not true at all, and you've seen the declaration of Ms. Schmaler. We can't get design drawings. We can't get -- we can get some design information to the extent that it was relevant as to service because we perform service on these things; but we can't get the general design drawings, we can't get manufacturing information, we can't get financial information. There's a universe of things that we cannot get from --

THE COURT: I mean, again, we don't have to go

into it now, but the part that caught my eye was the *Textron* case that you referenced out of the First Circuit, the *U.S. v. Textron* case where they talk about the legal right or ability; and then you kept dropping the word "ability" when you argued it and just stuck to the legal right.

I suppose the question ultimately, if I ever have to reach it, I'm not sure there's enough that's before the Court on what Sony Electronics' ability is to obtain it.

I know you've argued legal right, and I understand that proposition; but I don't know that there's enough before the Court on its ability to -- other than I think electronically in one fashion you weren't able to obtain it.

MR. KELLEHER: Well, Judge, and I promise I won't dwell on it, but we have a lot of information in our original papers on the ability as well.

The other point would be the underlying authority relied upon by *Textron* only dealt with legal right, not ability.

I think there was some discussion about certain responsive documents, Judge. The request -- there was some reference that we selectively produced things in the context of UL reports. We have not done so. We